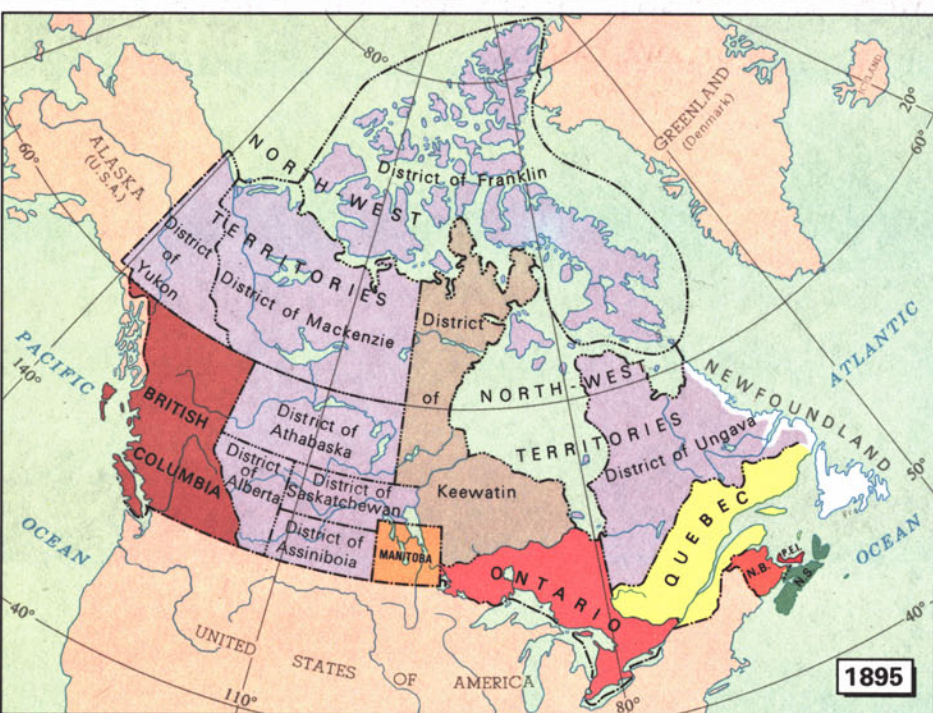
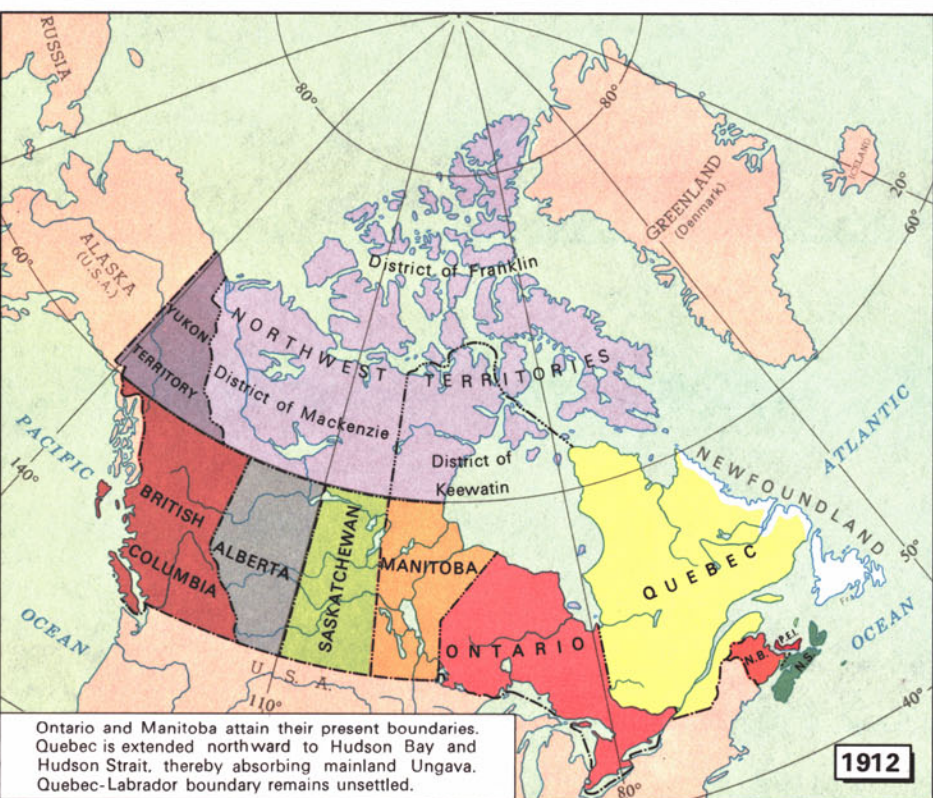


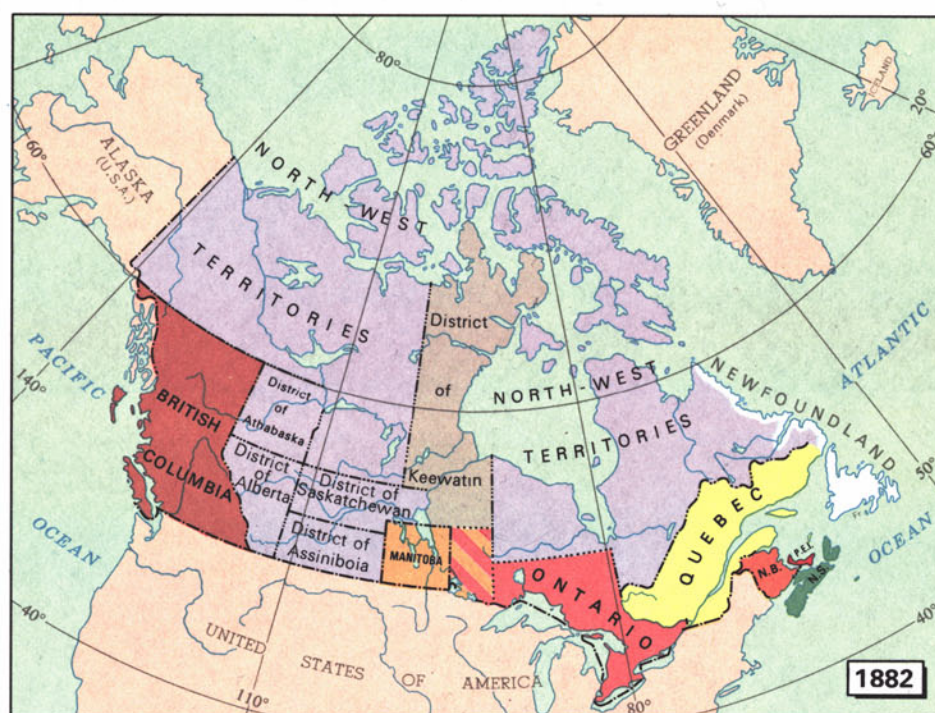
New provisional northern and western boundaries of Ontario are described (1874). From part of the North-West Territories, the District of Keewatin is created (1876).



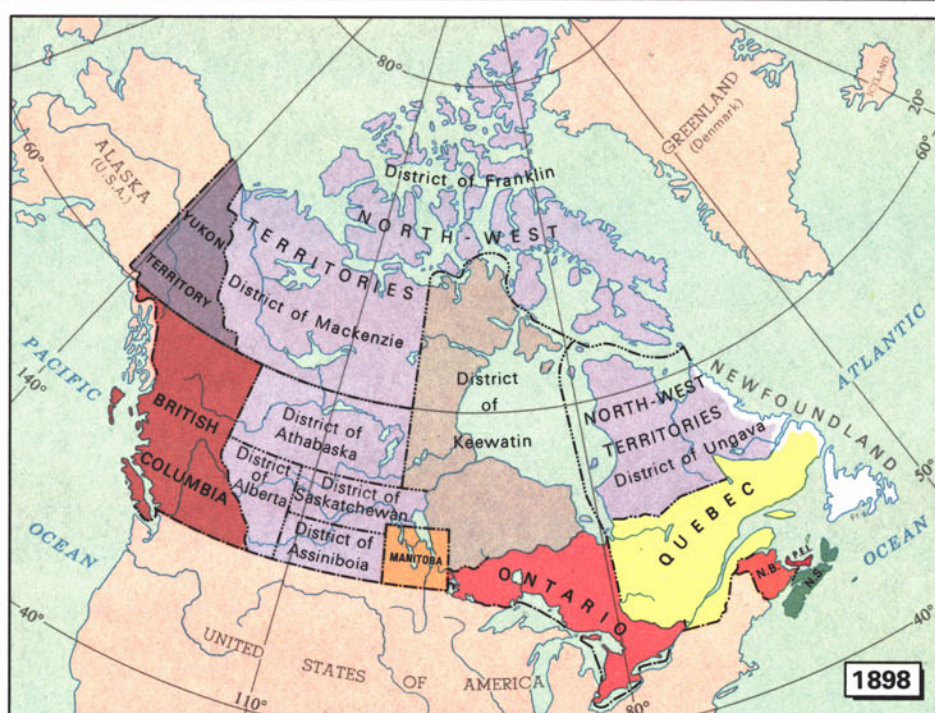
Ungava, Mackenzie, Yukon, and Franklin are established as Districts in the North-West Territories. The creation of the District of Franklin acknowledges the inclusion of the arctic islands in Canada. The Districts of Athabasca and Keewatin are enlarged.



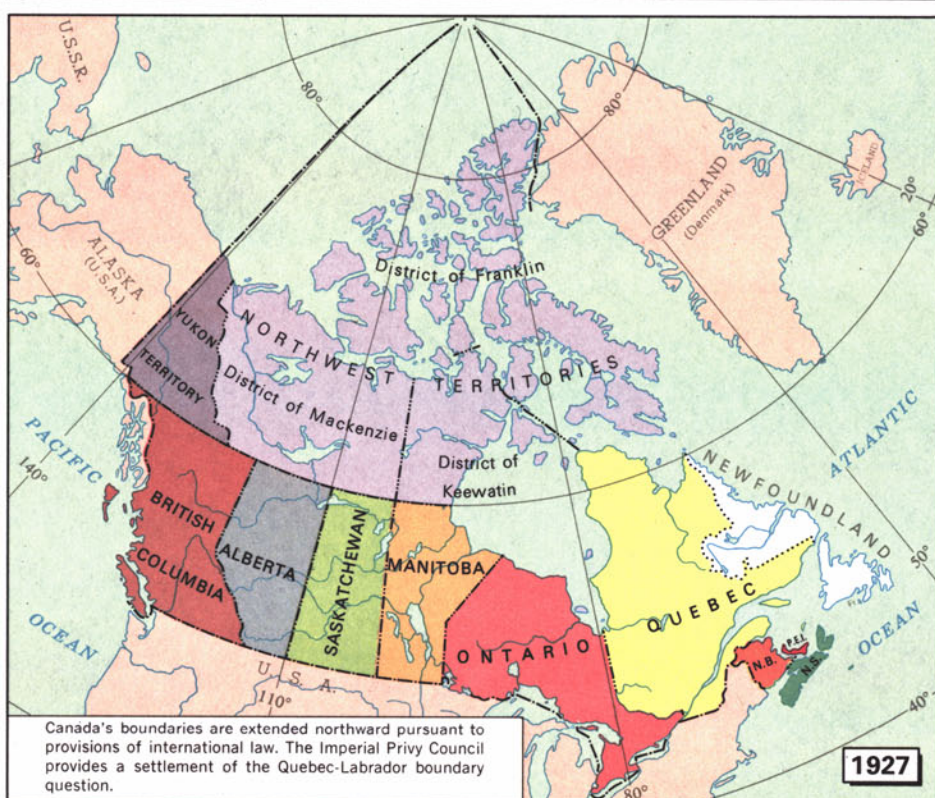
Ontario and Manitoba attain their present boundaries. Quebec is extended northward to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, thereby absorbing mainland Ungava. Quebec-Labrador boundary remains unsettled.



British rights to the arctic islands pass to Canada (1880). The boundaries of Manitoba are extended (1881), but the extension to the east is contested by Ontario. The provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Alberta are created (1882).



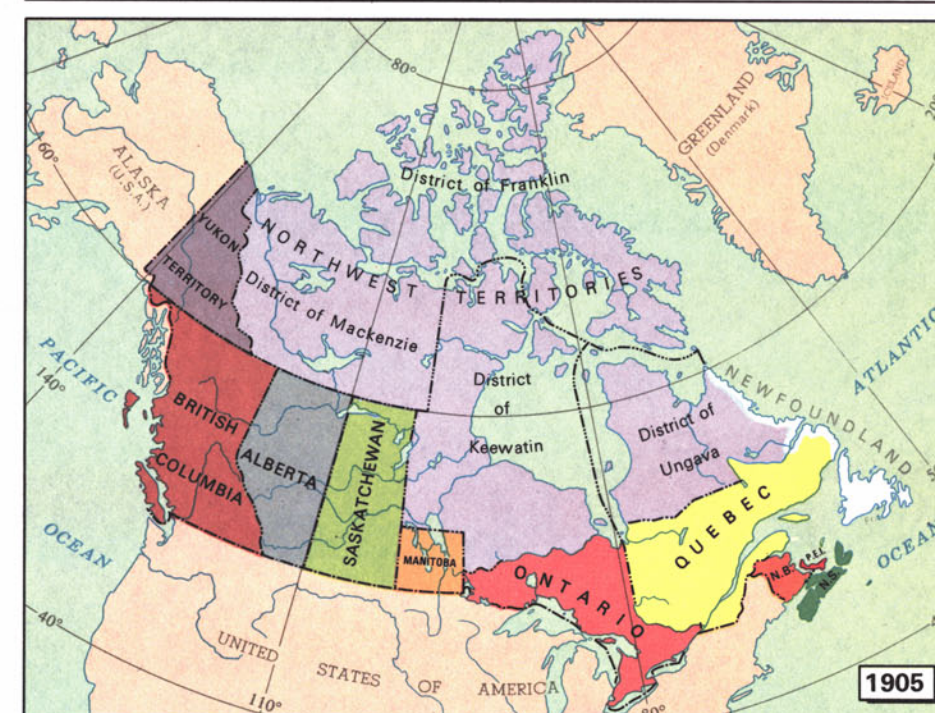
Boundaries are changed in the Districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, Ungava, Franklin, and Yukon (1897). The District of Yukon becomes a Territory separate from the North-West Territories (1898). Quebec boundaries are extended north.



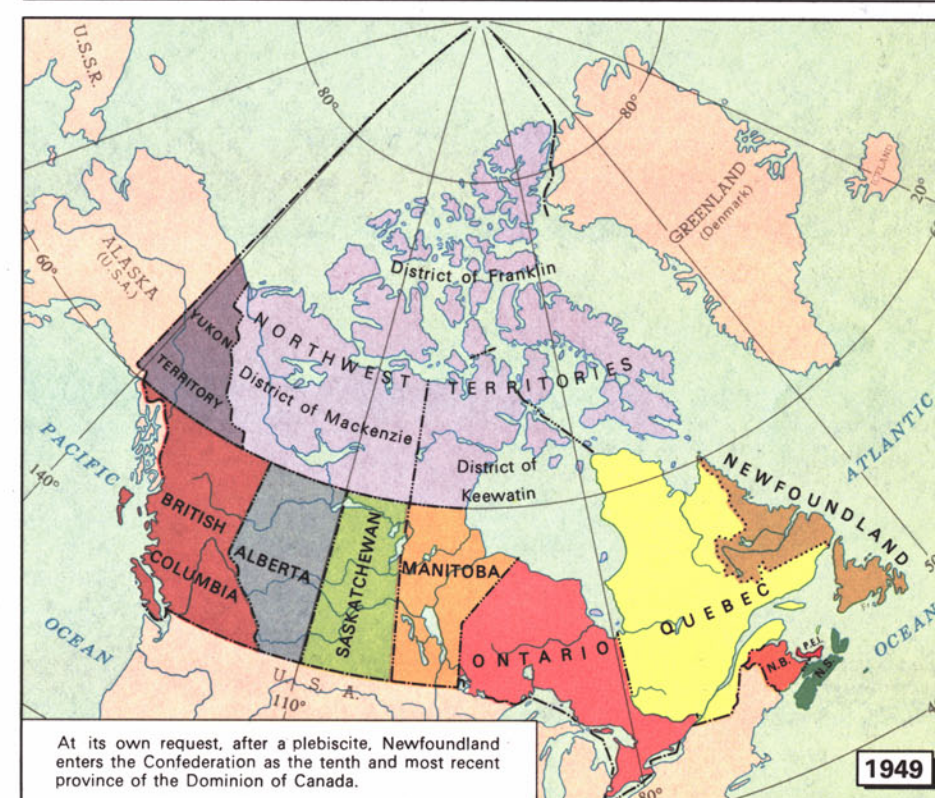
Canada's boundaries are extended northward pursuant to provisions of international law. The Imperial Privy Council provides a settlement of the Quebec-Labrador boundary question.



The Ontario-Manitoba boundary dispute is settled by the Ontario Boundary Act. Ontario is enlarged west to Lake of the Woods and north to the Albany River.



Alberta and Saskatchewan are created as provinces to make a total of nine provinces in the Dominion of Canada (1905). The District of Keewatin is transferred back to the Northwest Territories. Due to changes in adjoining areas the boundaries of the Northwest Territories are redefined (1906).



At its own request, after a plebiscite, Newfoundland enters the Confederation as the tenth and most recent province of the Dominion of Canada.